

# TPC dE/dx Update

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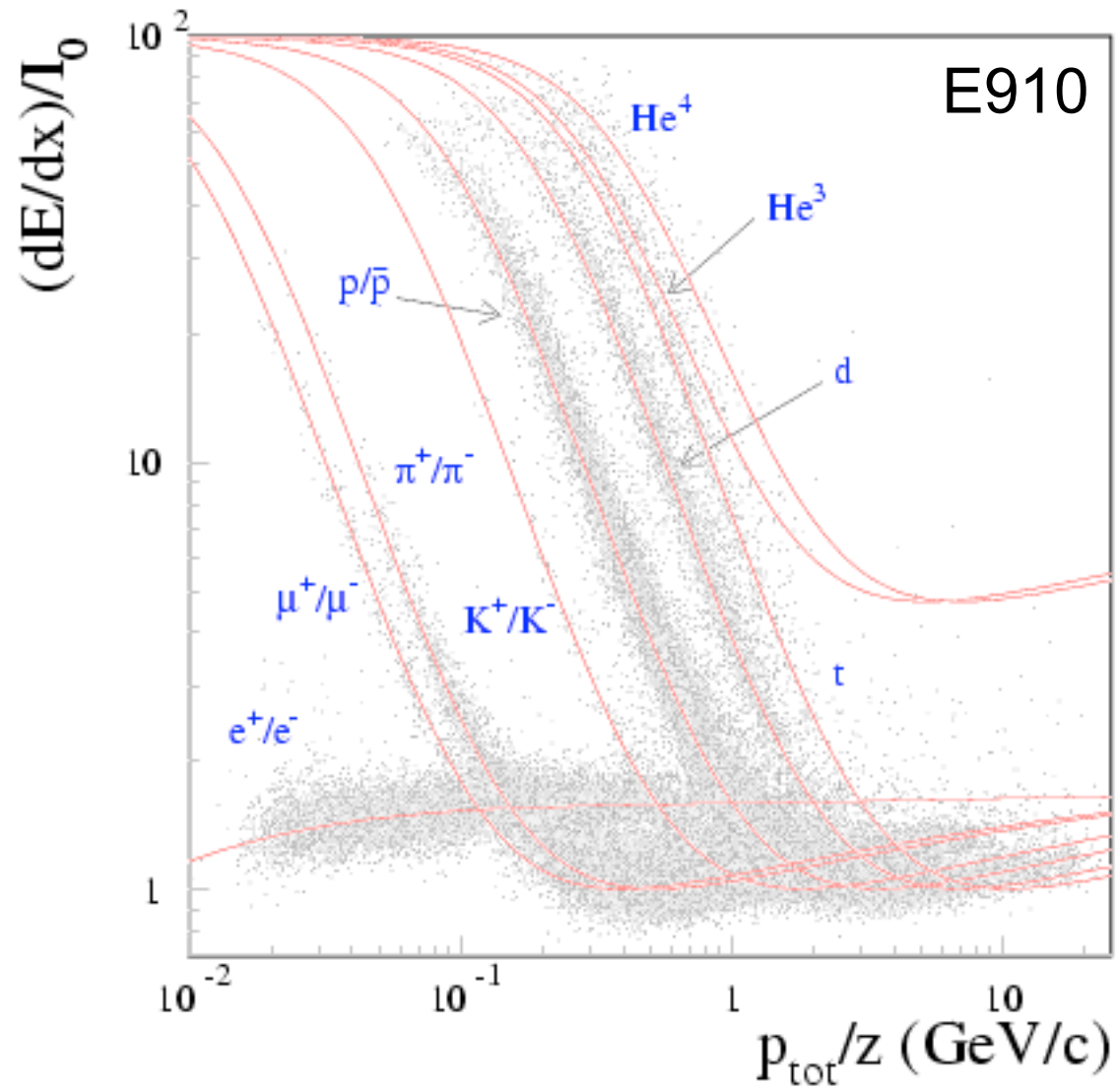
# In search of bands...

Now, a few words on looking for things. When you go looking for something specific, your chances of finding it are very bad. Because of all the things in the world, you're only looking for one of them. When you go looking for anything at all, your chances of finding it are very good. Because of all the things in the world, you're sure to find some of them. --Daryl Zero, "The Zero Effect" (1998)

JK's Corollary: When you go looking for a pattern, your chances of finding it are very bad if you have a small statistical sample. Because of all the patterns in the world, you're only looking for one of them. And small statistical samples either hold no patterns or many...



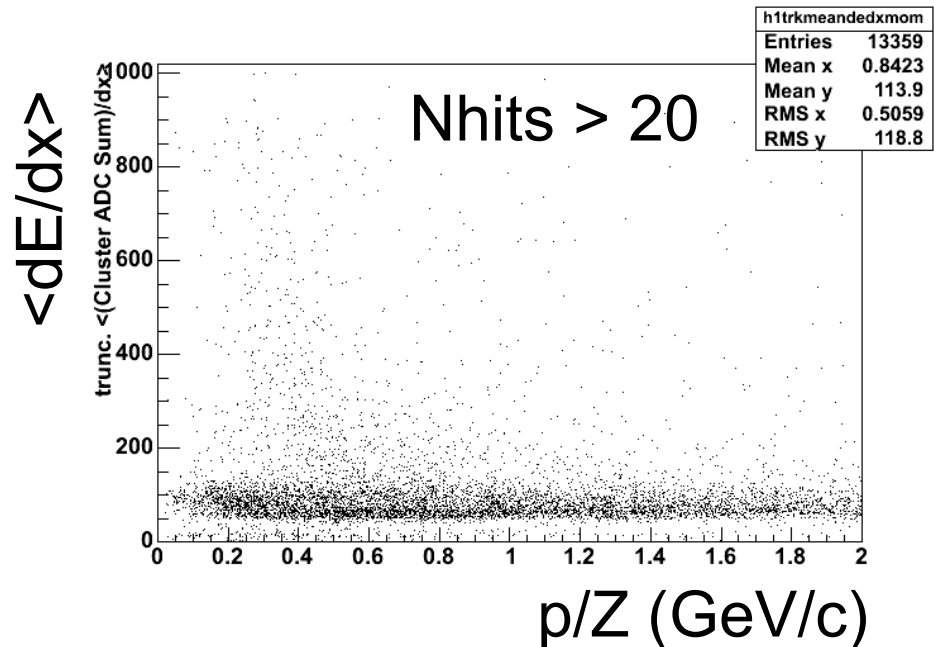
# A pattern



# TPC Charge Calibrations

When last we spoke, we couldn't see the bands...

...In a subrun of some randomly chosen run



So...to the farm, and try to generate corrections for

1. Pad-to-pad Variations
2. Anode voltage Variations
3. Drift Attenuation

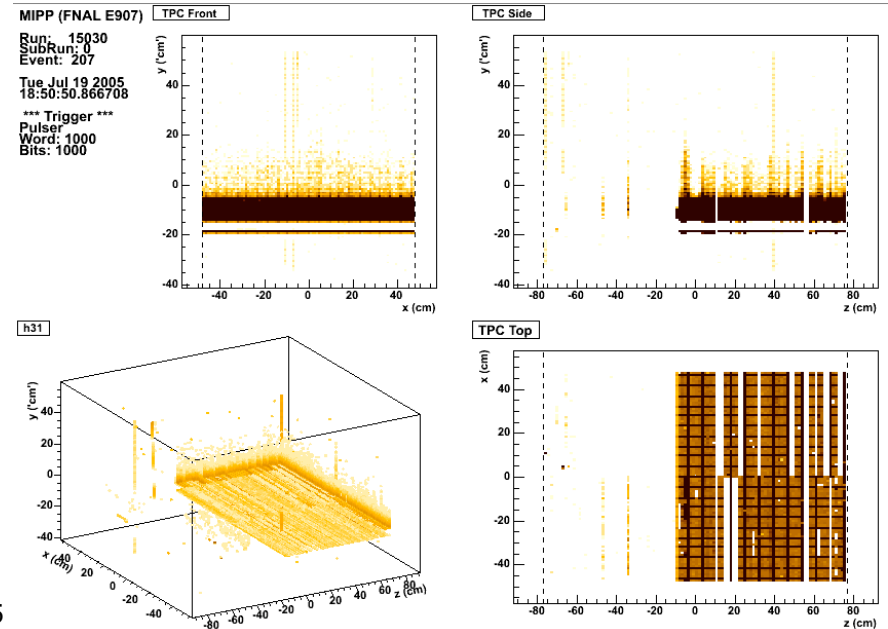
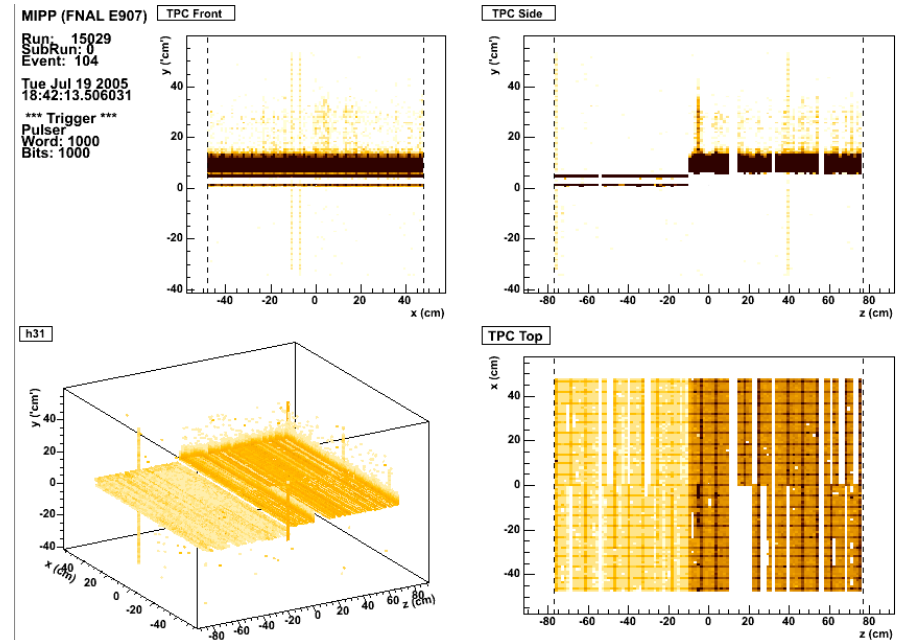
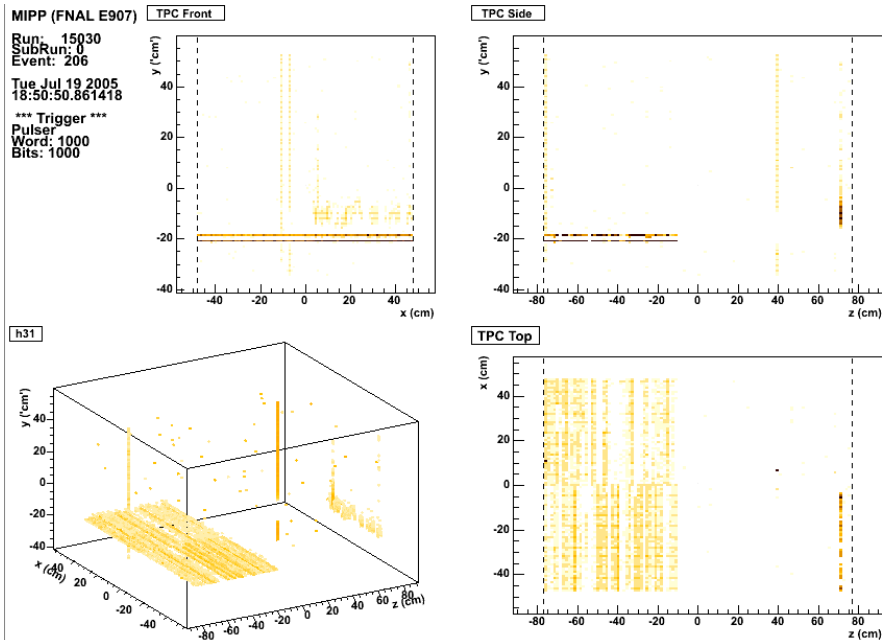


# GG Pulser

Two gating grid pulser runs

15029 GG Gate set to 7 us  
15030 GG Gate set to 3 us  
(nominal is 20 us)

In 15030, 'every other' pattern:

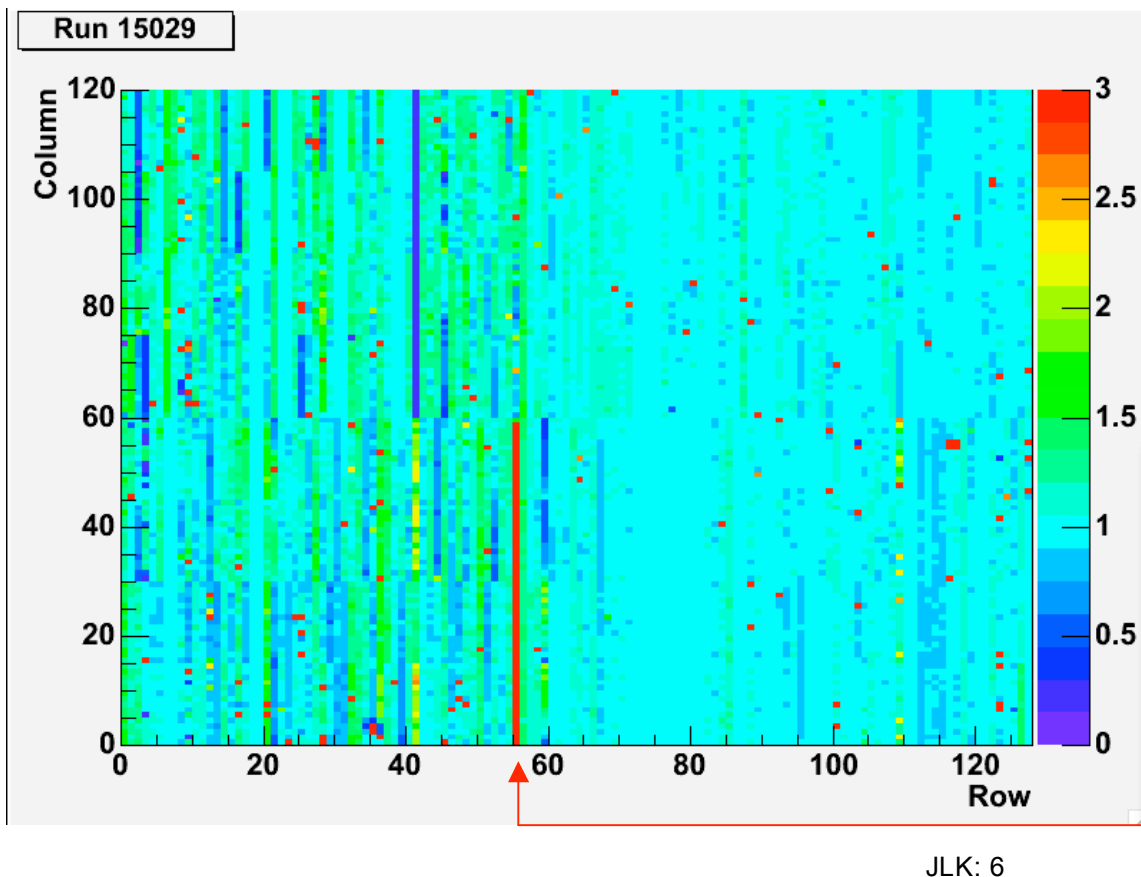


# Pad-to-pad variations

Run 15029

Code in TPCStudies:

TPCGainAnalysis.cxx, .h, .xml, tpcgain.xml, plotGain.C  
(to be checked into CVS)



Each half normalized to  
the average ADC value

Row < 56: 90.8408

Row >= 56: 720.025

Dead pads set to gain=1

This hot row is questionable.  
I renormalized it.

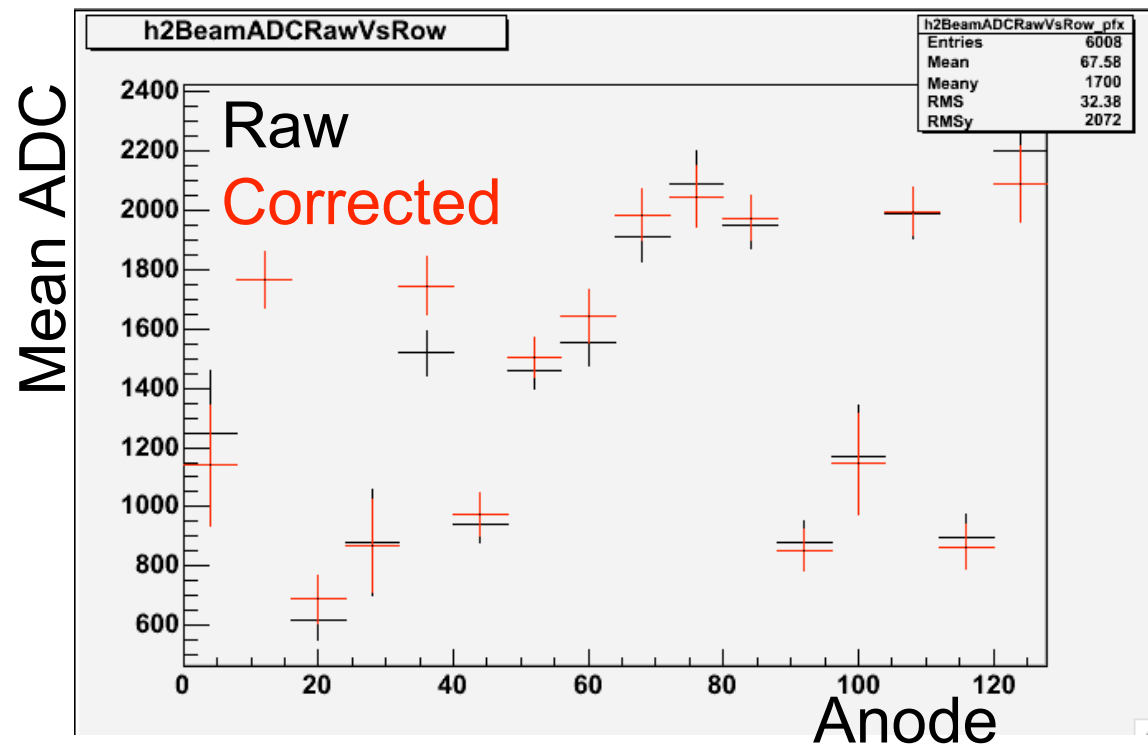


# Application of p2pgain

Run 14029, empty Target, +20 GeV/c

“Beam Track” filter: Event has no vertex and at least one track with  $n_{\text{hits}} > 40$  &&  $16 < p < 24$  GeV/c

Use **corrected** for  
anode voltage  
variation estimation...

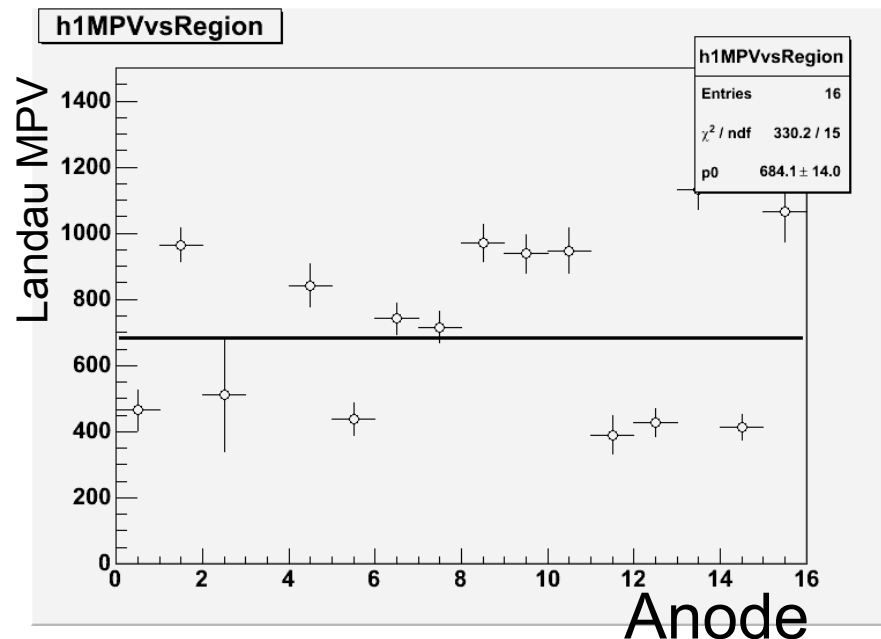
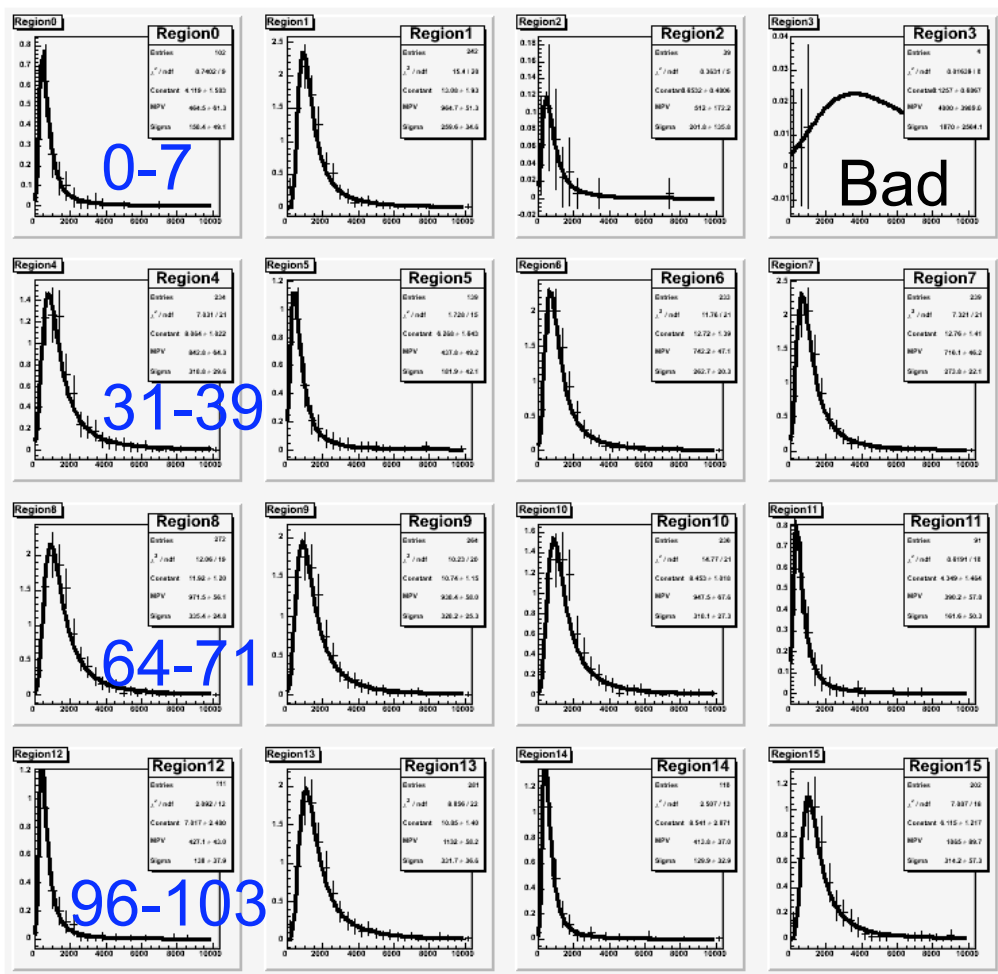


N.B. This is a profile of the distribution - takes the mean ADC  
Better: Landau fit and look at variation in most probable value



# Anode Voltage Variation

Fit beam track ADCs with Landau, grouping by anode voltage region (8 padrows each)



Mean of all channels = 684

Average of low voltage channels 11,12,14 ~ 400

Run 14029





# Anode Voltage Variation II

Run-by-run variations:

20 runs [13996:14046]

30-Apr : 03-May

15 Carbon (247,301)

5 Empty (53,337)

+20 GeV

Anode 0: 471.232

Anode 1: 873.8

Anode 2: 509.643

Anode 3: 421.361

Anode 4: 812.395

Anode 5: 440.987

Anode 6: 661.892

Anode 7: 633.64

Anode 8: 871.888

Anode 9: 833.613

Anode 10: 900.277

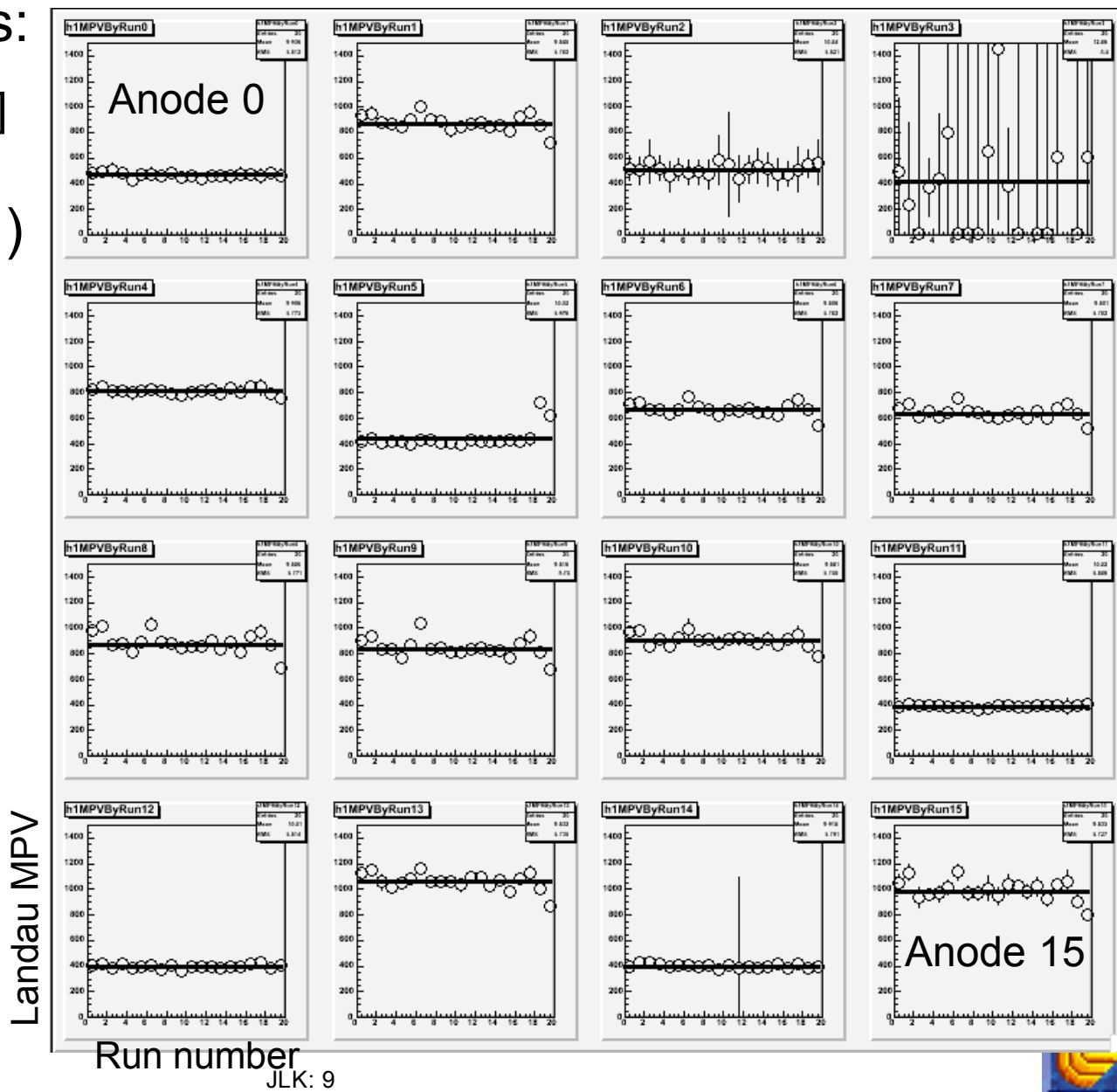
Anode 11: 389.603

Anode 12: 398.091

Anode 13: 1058.23

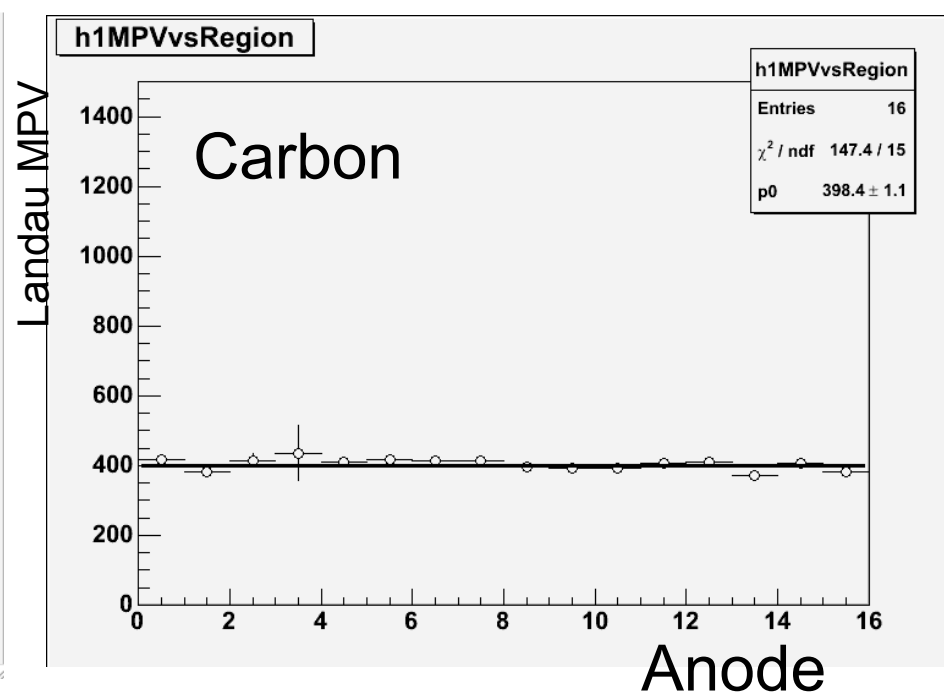
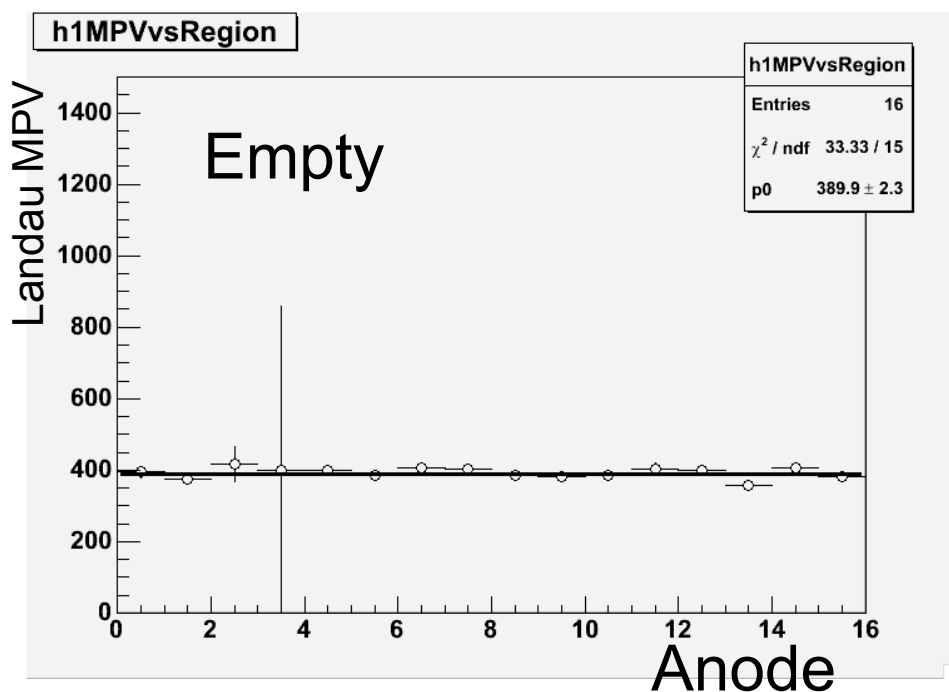
Anode 14: 399.534

Anode 15: 982.27



# Idiot Check

Look at the Landau fits for the same beam tracks after the normalization:

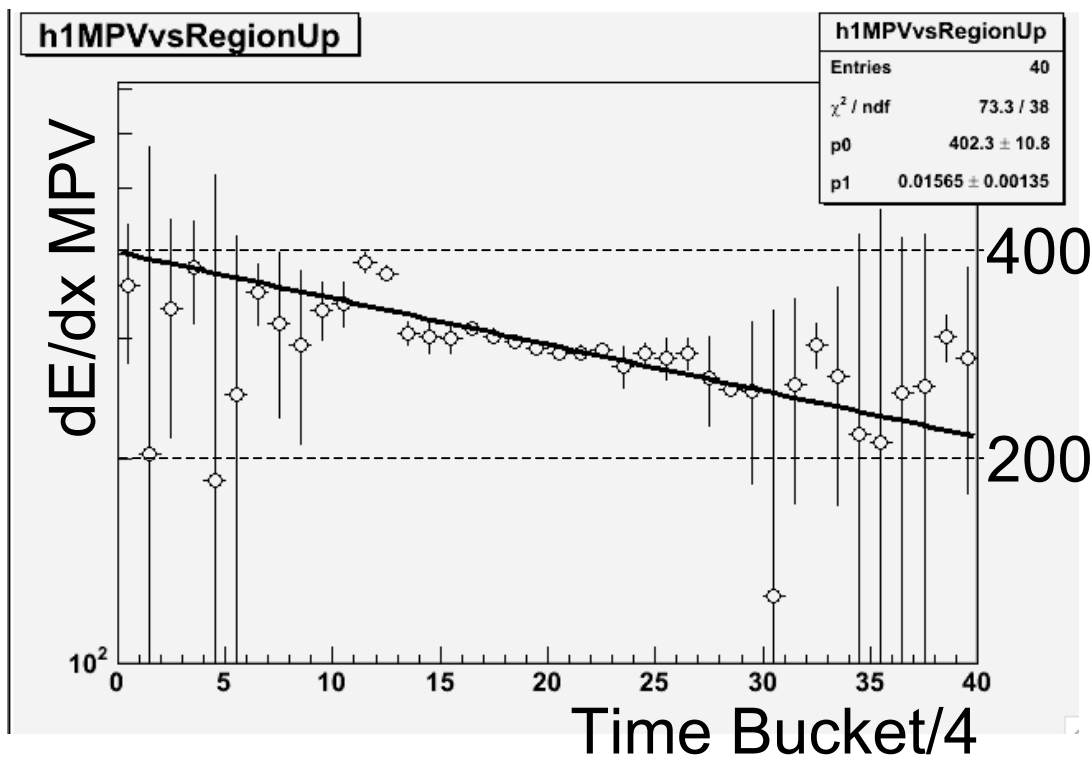


Now look at the dEdx vs bucket for non-beam tracks with nhits > 20, p>1 GeV/c with ncol<5 and nbkt<15 (isolated clusters)...

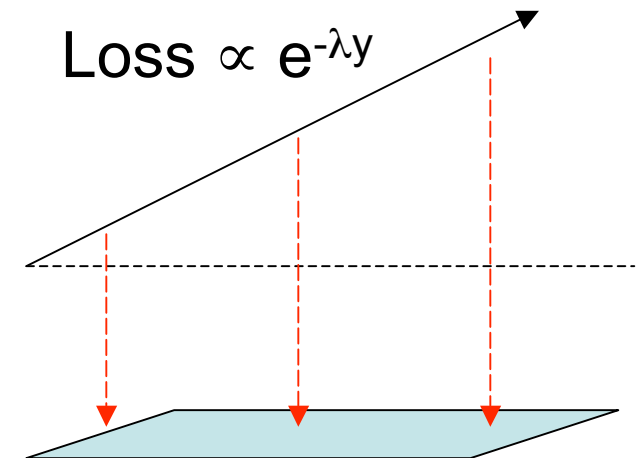


# Drift attenuation

Most probable value from  
Landau fit vs. time bucket region



After correction for P2P and anode voltage variation



$$\lambda = 0.0039$$

“y” = TimeBucket

(Magboltz estimate of  $\lambda$  ~5x higher)

~50% loss over full  
drift distance



# Pause

For 93,102 Carbon +20GeV events with a found vertex:

Track rigidity ( $p/Z$ ) is calculated assuming  $B = 0.69$  T

I currently use  $dx/dz$  and  $dy/dz$  to calculate “dx” for cluster

I use only “isolated” clusters ( $npads < 5$  &&  $nbkts < 15$ )

Remove bottom 5% and top 30% of cluster  $dE/dx$  samples

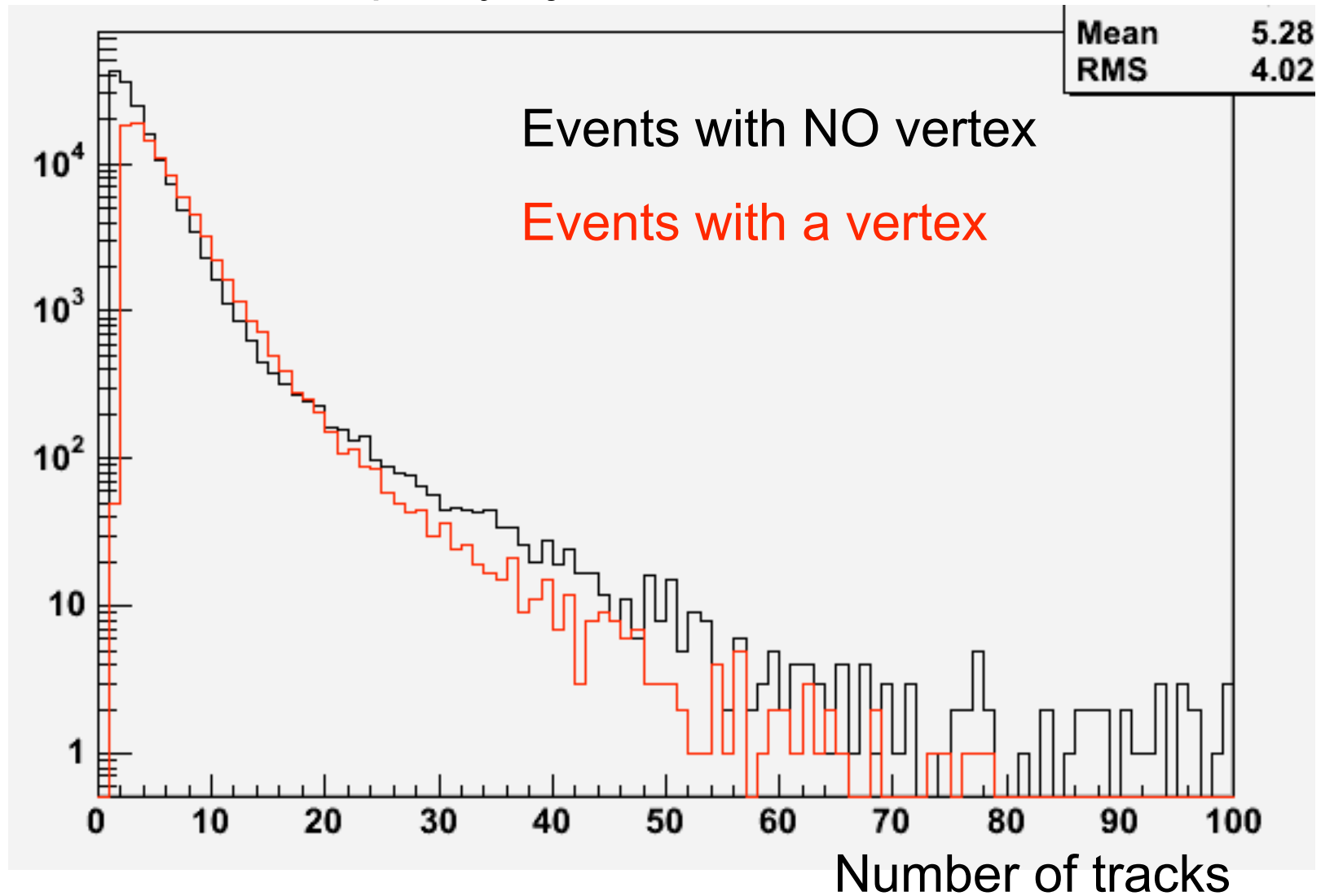
Only plot for tracks with  $n_{hits} > 20$

N.B. out of 247,301 triggers, 93,102 were events with a vertex, 154,199 had at least one track but no vertex, of which 76,830 had 3 or more tracks



# Ntrack distributions

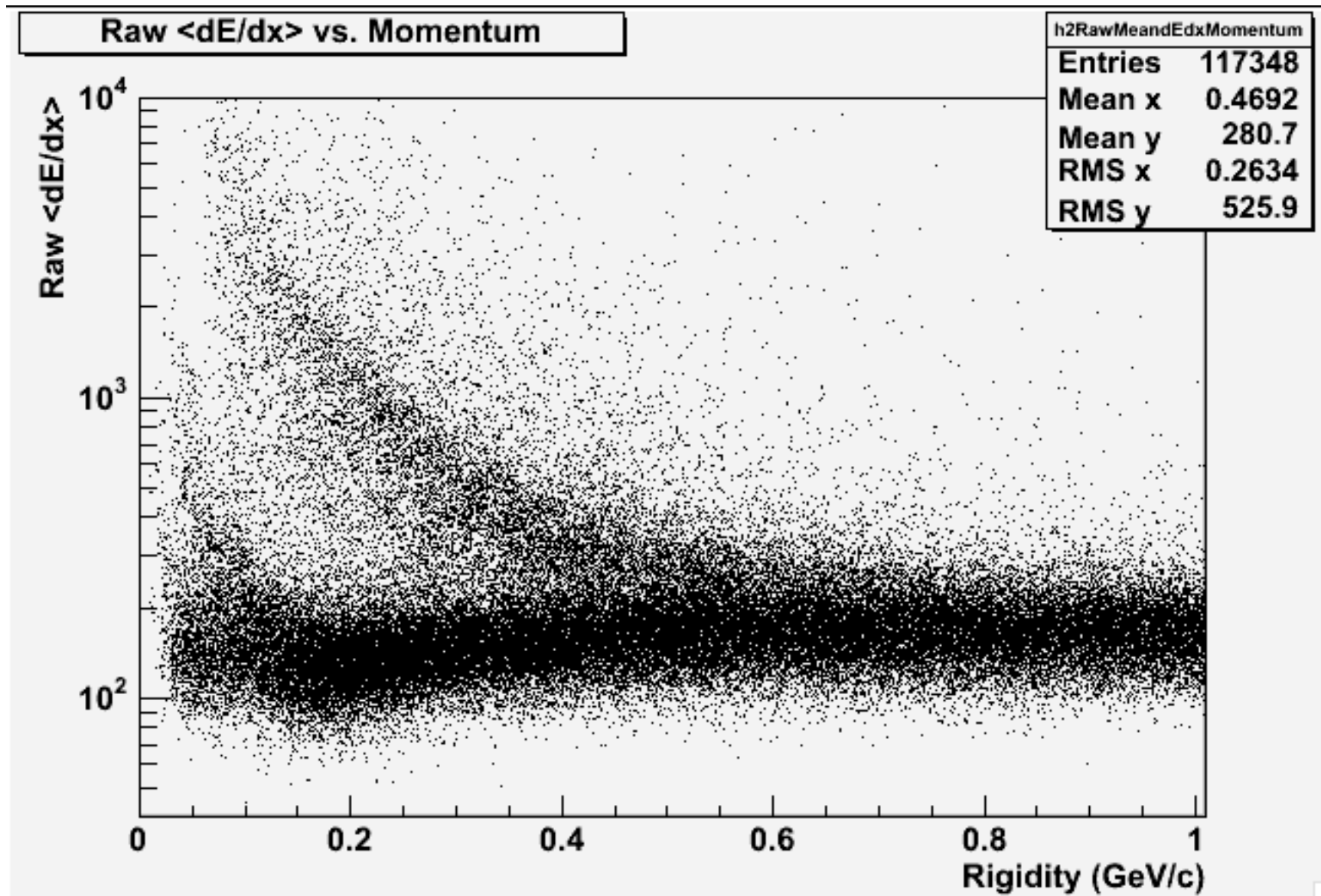
No cuts on track quality - just the tracklist size for each event



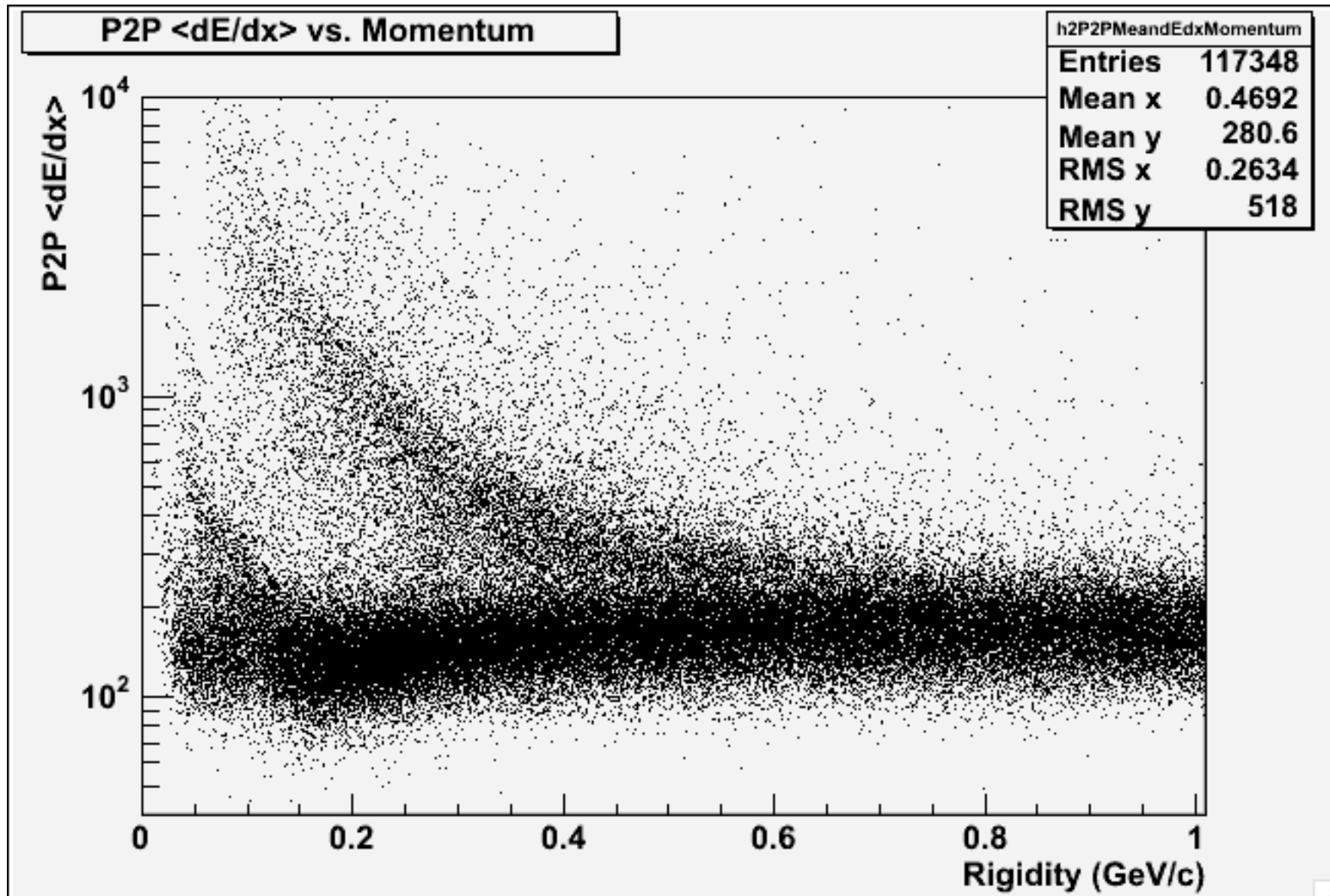
# Drum roll, please...



# Raw $\langle dE/dx \rangle$

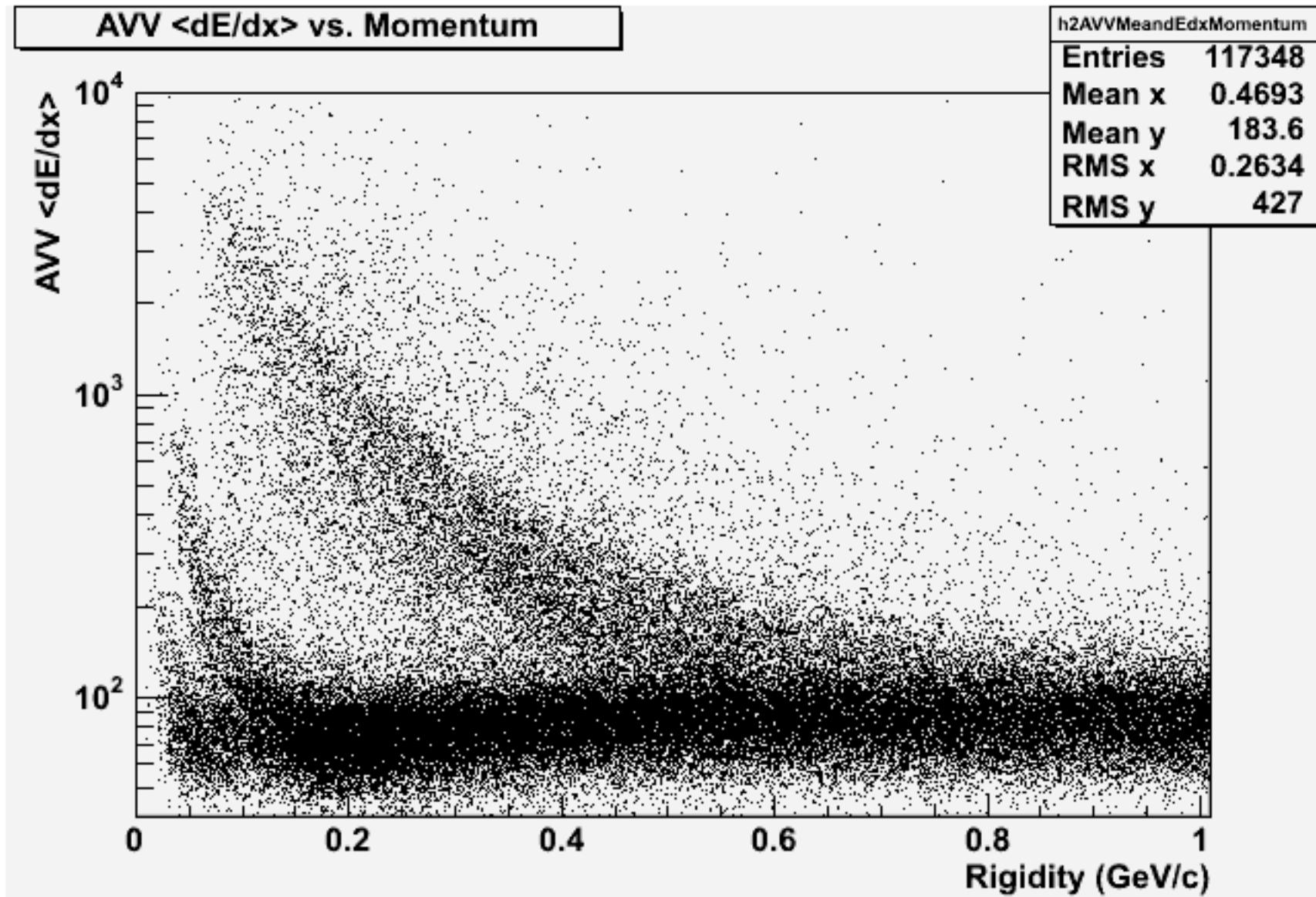


# P2P Corrected $\langle dE/dx \rangle$

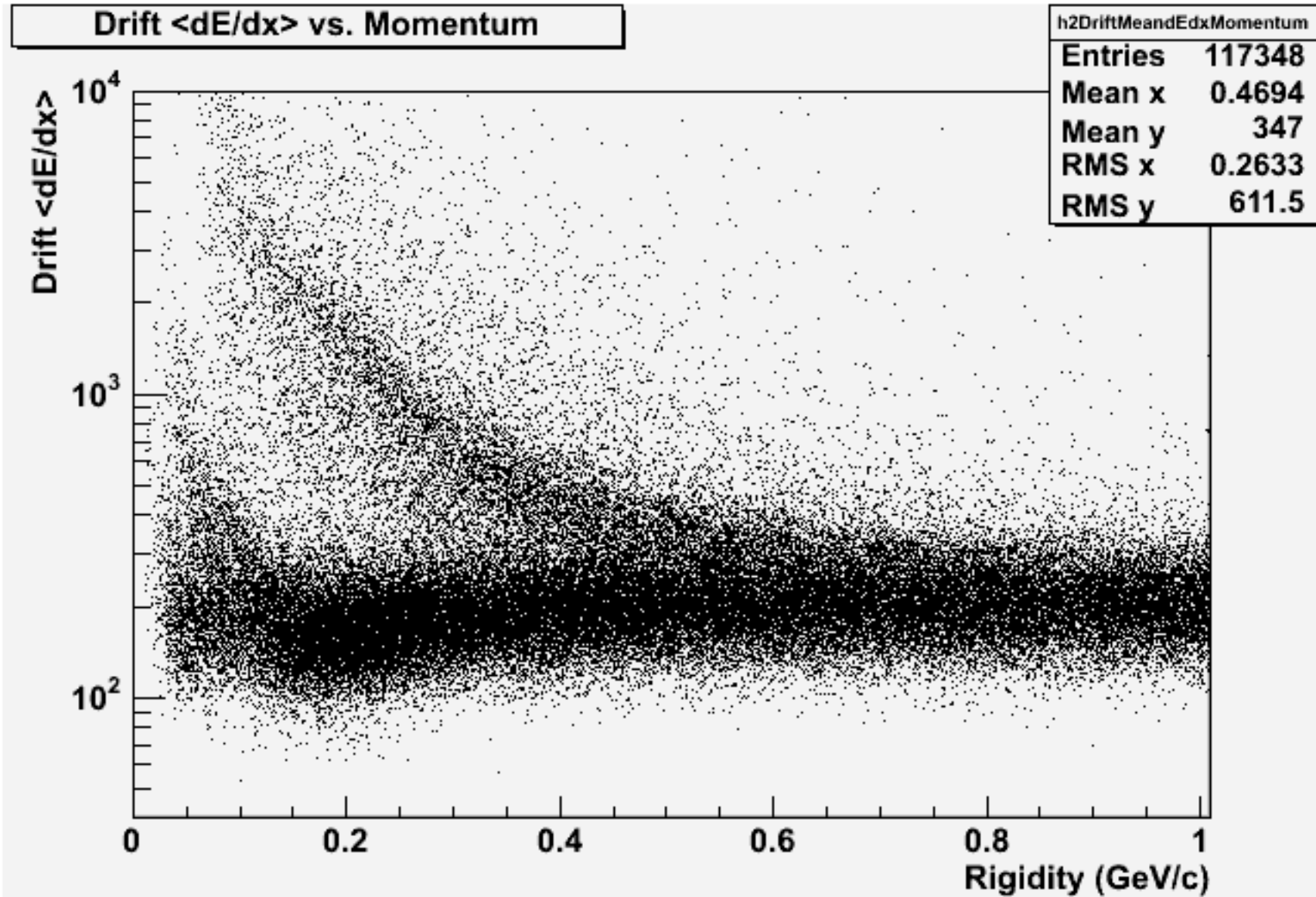




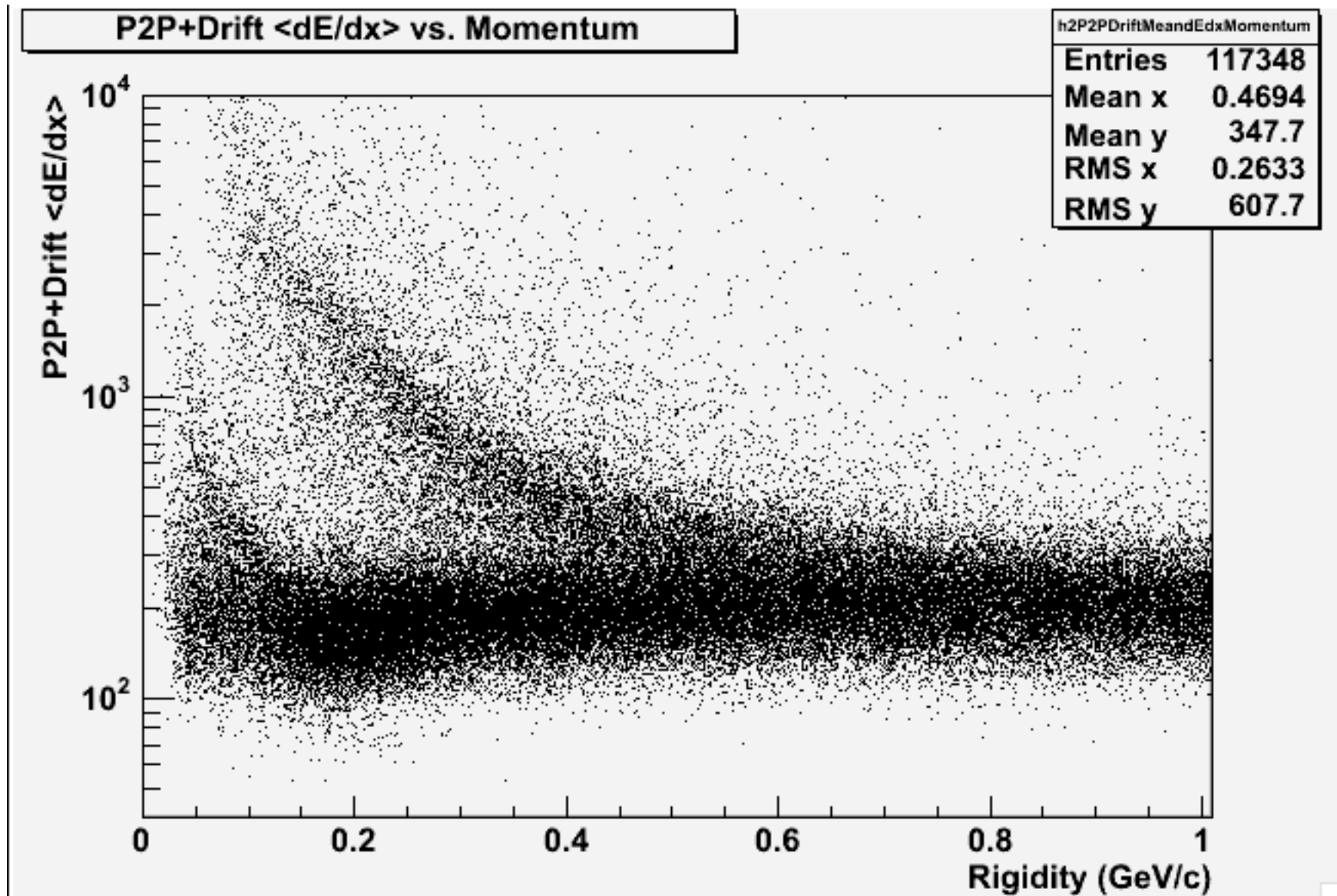
# Anode V Corrected $\langle dE/dx \rangle$



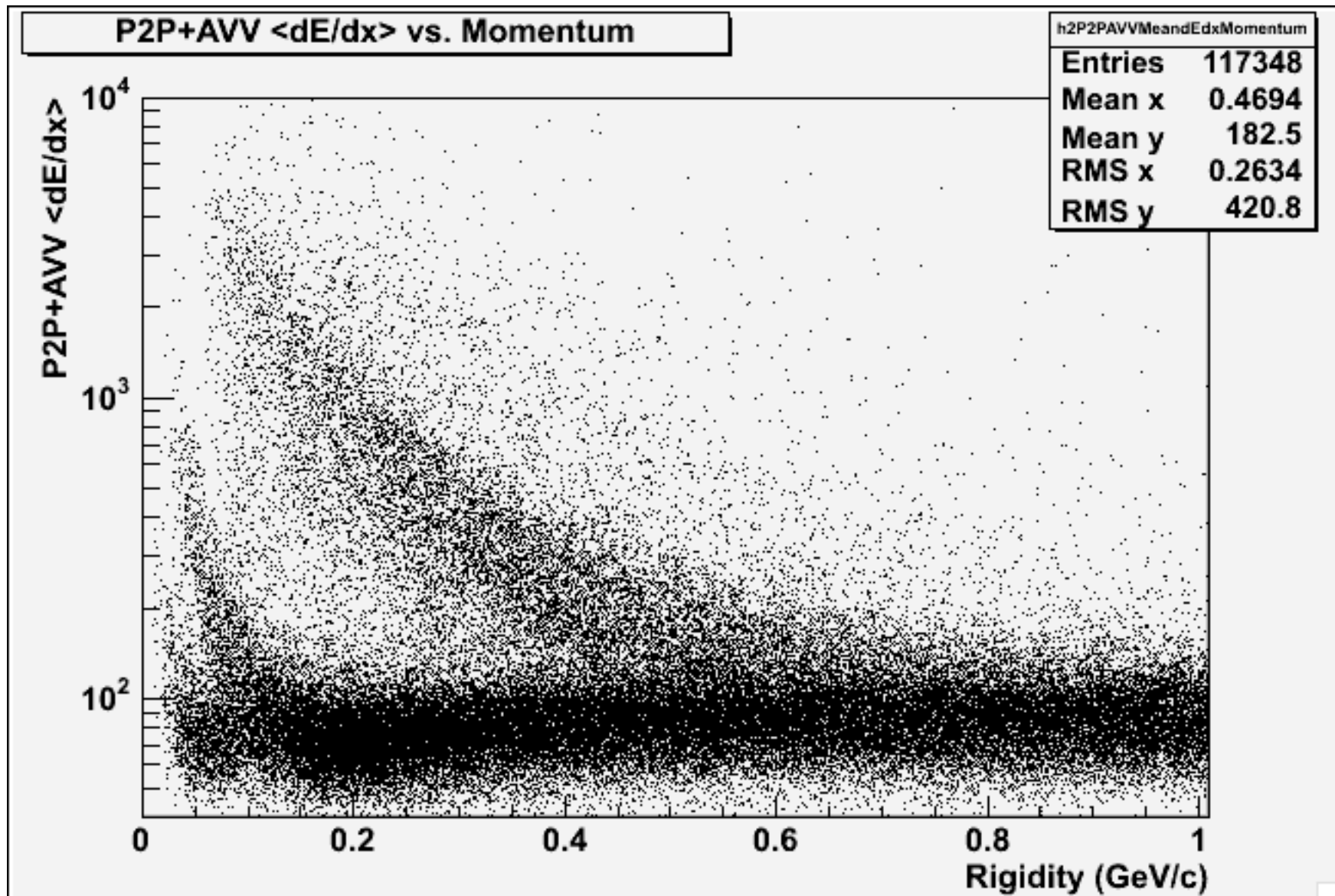
# Drift Corrected $\langle dE/dx \rangle$



# P2P and Drift Corrected $\langle dE/dx \rangle$

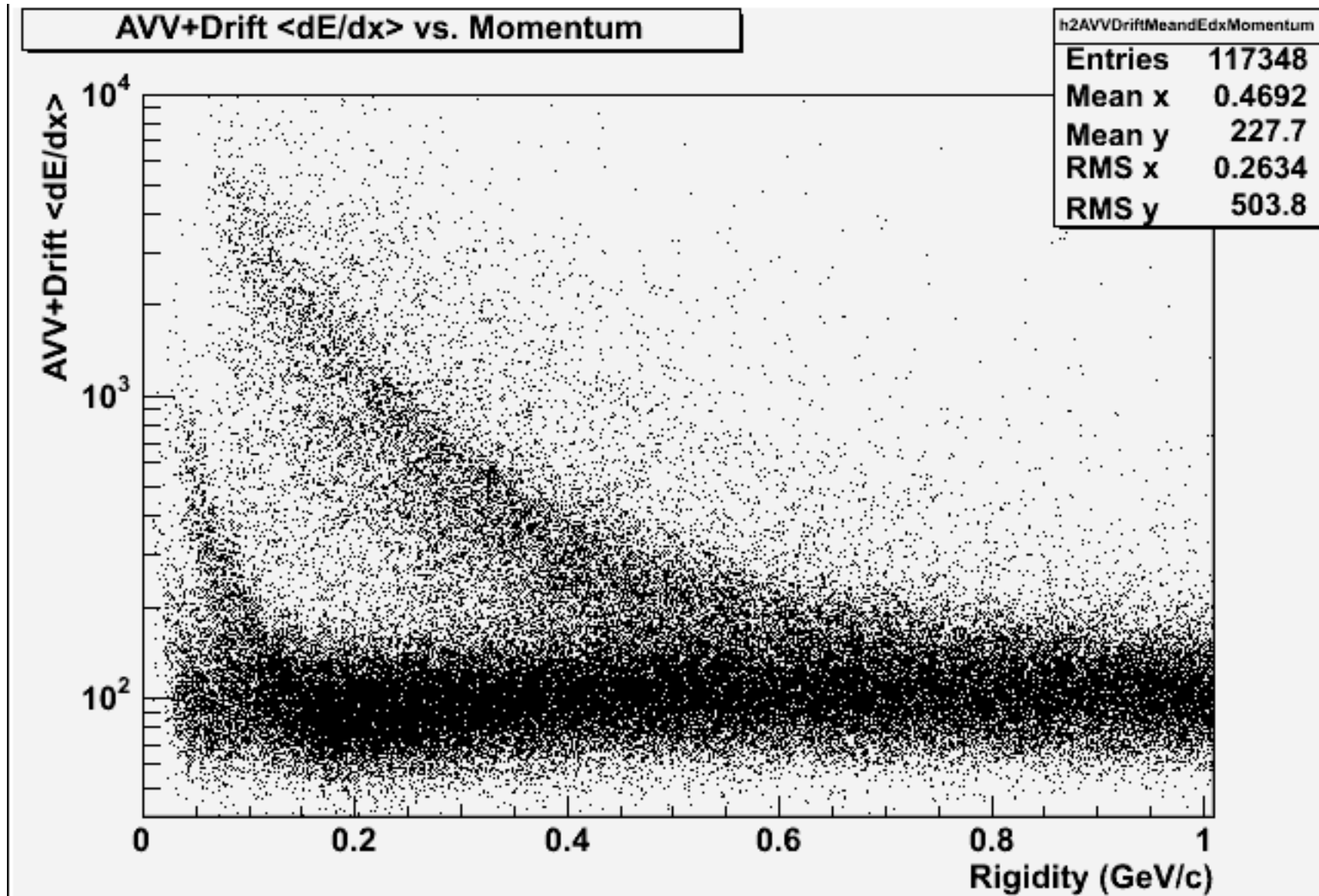


# P2P and AVV Corrected $\langle dE/dx \rangle$

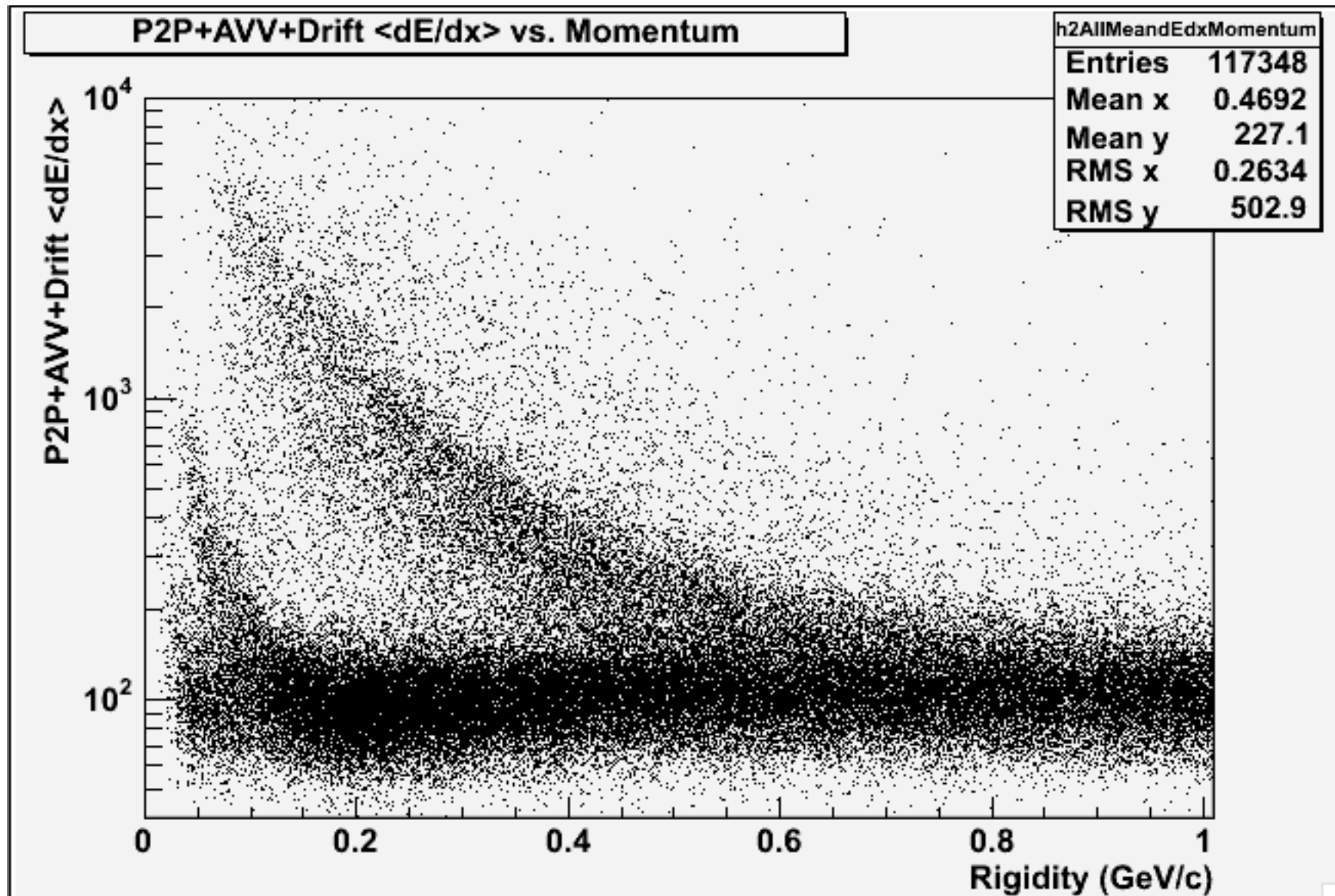




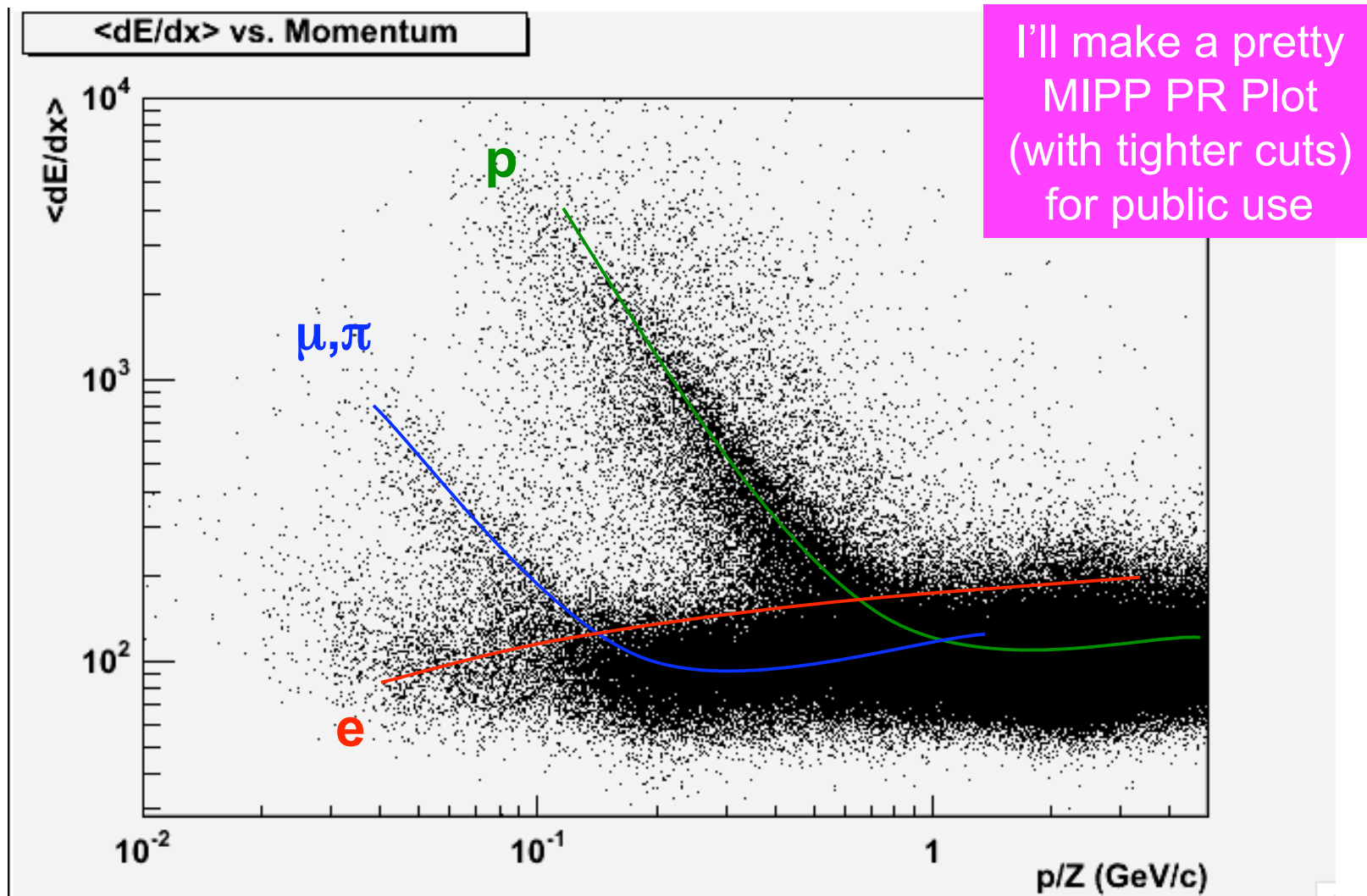
# AVV+Drift Corrected $\langle dE/dx \rangle$



# All Corrections $\langle dE/dx \rangle$



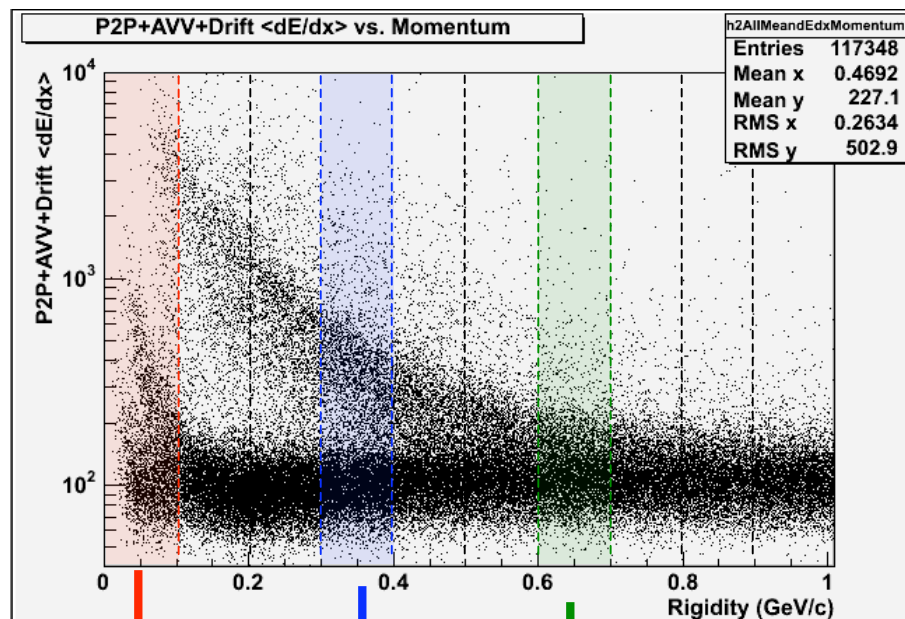
# We're on our way...



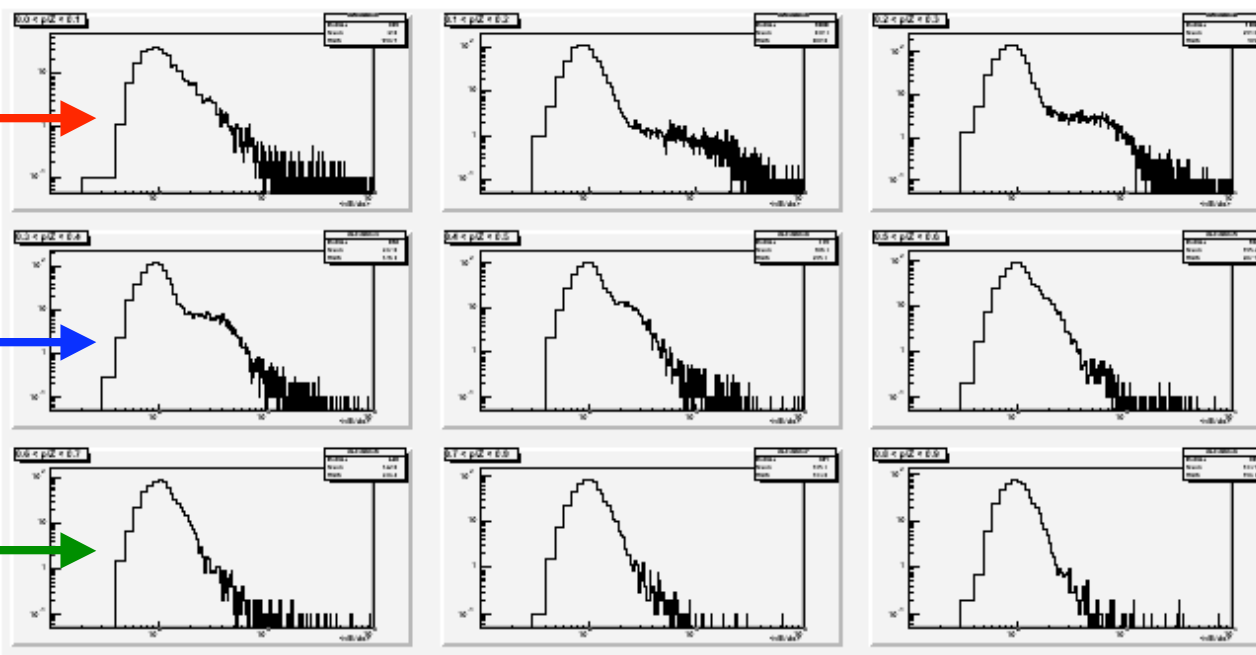
Artist's rendition of the Bethe-Bloch curves - not a real calculation



# Toward Physics...



Coming soon...  
Fit slices in rigidity to get  
PID'ed momentum spectra





# Some to-dos...

Look at some more runs to map out systematics

- Different voltages
- O<sub>2</sub> contamination variation
- Temperature, pressure
- Etc.

Write a calibration module to analyze above and decide what parameters to add to db

Improve  $\langle dE/dx \rangle$  resolution

Cluster fitting

Truncation optimization

Improve momentum resolution (for Jon)



# Fin

*Thus ends the case of the physicist who got stressed out because she couldn't find the  $dE/dx$  bands when Howard Wieman<sup>†</sup> said they should be there in the raw data and they were there all along only she didn't look at enough events.\**

<sup>†</sup>Father of EOS TPC

\*Or maybe a bad subrun

